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RESEARCHING THE MITCHELL FAMILY (1904-1941)

Glynna Elliott Morse

My great grandfather, George Washington Mitchell, first came to Bates County, Missouri from Princeton, Kentucky in 1869, and I was planning to write about his family history. The Mitchell family goes back to pre-American Revolutionary days, when three Mitchell brothers arrived in Bertie County, North Carolina in 1773. My family owes much to my great aunt, Quincy Mitchell, for beginning to compile the Mitchell family history over 100 years ago, a time when she had no access to computer databases, and much of her research was done by writing to family cousins and copying information from family letters. So for this newsletter, I decided to focus on the research process of my Great Aunt Quincy.

Quincy Mitchell (1871-1942) was born on a farm in Bates County, Missouri a few miles northeast of Butler, Missouri, the first of four children of George Washington Mitchell and Marion T. Hunter. Quincy was the sister of my grandmother, Josephine Ward Mitchell (1875-1911). Both Quincy and Josephine taught in rural one-room schools in Bates County before their parents and two brothers moved to Durant, Indian Territory in 1903, and later the Indian Territory became the State of Oklahoma. Quincy taught school in Durant for a few years before she opened a millinery shop in downtown Durant in 1913, which she operated until she retired in the 1930s.

She was active in the DAR, and she wrote and provided historical information about the early history of Durant, when it was a frontier town just opening up when the Katy Railroad came through in 1882.

Quincy began recording family information after the family had moved to Durant. Quincy Mitchell intensified her genealogy work when she was applying for membership in DAR (Daughters of the American Revolution), and she was granted membership on the basis of her grandfather, Thomas Mitchell, who served in the American Revolutionary War. She gathered dates of birth, marriage, and death, as well as military records. As part of her history, Quincy included several short stories told her by her father along with letters her father had received from his brothers in Kentucky when he had moved to Missouri in 1869.

By 1941, she had completed a 35-page "History of Cato Mitchell and His Descendants," which she had typewritten and made carbon copies for various family members, including my father. No photocopying was available in Durant, Oklahoma in 1941, and as I recall from manual typewriting courses, three to five carbon copies was about the maximum number of legible carbon copies possible—and Quincy had many relatives with whom she shared the Mitchell history, so she typed several copies. (1)

Those of us with access to computers and digitized databases tend to forget the changes that have occurred in the last thirty years. I found it interesting what Quincy wrote in her letter to relatives as she mailed copies of the Mitchell family history about how she had researched information. Below are excerpts from a letter written by Quincy Mitchell on August 21, 1938 to Florence Nabb, a cousin living in Princeton, KY:

"I have said to Cousin Mary Lou Fickering more times than one that I believed that you and I should put our heads together and write the history of our family. At least all that we would recall of history, traditions, stories and reminiscences handed down

from our ancestors. Yours from your mother, mine from my father.

"I am sorry, now, that I didn't make a record of the early history of the Mitchell family as told to me by my father, for he loved to talk of incidents and happenings of the long ago. Most all people are prone to value lightly these facts and incidents when they are young. Later in life, often too late, they wake up to the importance of these records. [Many of us can relate to those words, wishing we had asked more questions of our relatives.]

"About 34 years ago [in 1904], when our Aunt Martha Latta visited us, she had a record of the year of birth of her brothers and sisters. I had enough foresight to make a copy of those dates….I believe the most remote or furthest in the past that I can recall hearing my father tell is that our great-great grandfather, Thomas Mitchell, and two brothers came to America from England a few years [1773] before the War of the Revolution, settling in Bertie County, North Carolina. All the brothers enlisted in the American army, helping gain the independence of the Colonies.

"….I was eligible to belong to the DAR, but I had no specific evidence, and could give no facts as to my ancestors actual military service….Hearsay and tradition are not accepted. So Cousin Captola Dodson Campbell and I became interested in digging up some real evidence. By perseverance and much writing to the War Department at Washington, D. C., we finally established enough proof to be admitted to the D.A.R….
"Our greatest difficulty was in finding the records of war service of the right Thomas Mitchell, which, by the way, happens to be a very common surname. At that time, Cousin Ruth Latta Johnson's oldest daughter, Mrs. Inez Johnson Black, now living in Washington, D. C Cousin Captola wrote to her and enlisted her help in investigating the records. There were three Thomas Mitchells from North Carolina who had served in the Revolution. After much writing back and forth and putting our notes together, we finally established proof that one of the Thomas Mitchells was our ancestor."(1)

Thanks to Quincy's Mitchell history, she handed down anecdotal or family stories about our Revolutionary War ancestor. Today, more information is becoming available, regimental lists, pension records, etc., but Quincy directed us to information about the battles in which Thomas Mitchell was in the decisive battles of Stony Point (NY) in 1779 and Cowpens (SC) in 1781.(1) Thomas Mitchell married Amelia Berryman in 1784, and both remained in North Carolina the rest of their lives.(2) Not only did Quincy provide background for Thomas Mitchell, but she also included a wealth of information about later generations, providing information that has been valuable to different branches of the Mitchell family. Quincy's legacy is to remind us that what family information we write today can be helpful to future generations.

Sources: (1) Compiled by Quincy Mitchell, "History of Cato Mitchell and Descendants," manuscript, January, 1941
(2) William Elsey Connelley & Ellis Merton Coulter, *History of Kentucky,* Vol. 3, 1922.

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Al Morse

I finally got to go to the Steamboat Arabia Museum in Kansas City, Missouri. I have wanted to go for years. I live at Foxwood Springs, a retirement community in Raymore, Missouri. They take residents to see various sites in the Kansas City area. Nancy Miller, Life Enrichment Coordinator at Foxwood, scheduled a bus trip for residents to visit the Arabia Museum. I only had to pay for the admission to the museum. We had a guide to lead us and explain many details. We also saw 3 or 4 videos on our walk.

I taught school in Independence, Missouri. I was aware of the people who discovered the boat, dug up the remains, and opened the museum. News articles were in the local newspaper, " The Independence Examiner". Bob Hawley, his family, and other investors were quoted in the paper.

The Steamboat Arabia was built in 1853. It was 171 feet long and carried up to 222 tons of cargo with its crew and its passengers. It cruised the Missouri River starting in St. Louis and traveled up the river

all the way to Iowa. It could make stops at river towns in Missouri, Kansas, and Iowa.

The river was dangerous because of fallen trees. A steamboat could hit a large limb that was under water and it could sink boats. During floods, new channels could be dug out by the river. So boats that sank could be covered and buried by mud.

On September 5, 1856, the Steamboat Arabia hit a limb that poked a hole in the boat. The boat sank in just a few minutes. This was just past Kansas City. All 150 passengers and crew made it safely off the boat. Only a donkey that was tied to a rail drowned. All of the possessions sank. The Missouri River, over a period of several years, cut another channel, and the boat was covered by mud.

In 1988, the Bob Hawley family and other investors found where the boat was buried in a field that was farmed. The boat was 45 feet underground and one-half mile from the current Missouri River. It took a little over 4 months to carefully dig and find the boat. Little by little, they discovered what was on board the boat. A rumor was that the boat had gold or whiskey, but it did not. They found jars of canned food, buttons, thread, beads, clothing, tools, building supplies, and weaponry. Most of the passengers were headed to Iowa to start building new homes. One of the men opened a jar of pickles and found that they were still edible.

The original idea was to sell the items found in the boat, but they decided to build and open a museum. It took a lot of time to carefully clean the items. They are still cleaning some of the items. One example of this process is a keg of nails. They show a keg of rusted uncleaned nails and and keg of cleaned nails. Each nail had to be individually cleaned. They demonstrate the cleaning process.

One of the reasons that I wanted to see the museum is because of the relatives I had that had traveled from Virginia to Clay County, Missouri. They arrived at Liberty Landing in June, 1854. My great-great grandparents, Isaac and Louisa (Tracey) Farnsworth, and 3 or 4 young children came. Also, their oldest daughter, Rachel Elizabeth, and her husband, Joseph Mooney, and their 3 children came with them Joseph and Rachel are my great grandparents. They traveled down the Ohio River, up the Mississippi River, and up the Missouri River.

Since the records showed that the Steamboat Arabia only ran on the Missouri River, I wonder if my relatives came on just one boat or did they have to change to different boats on the different rivers? They also brought some personal belongings. They would have brought clothes, household items, farming items, etc. They also brought some furniture. There was an old table in one of the upstairs bedrooms in my parents' house. It was in pretty rough shape, but my mother, Mildred Catherine (Janssens) Morse, told me that it was brought by river to Missouri. My wife, Dorothy Jean (Newcomb) Morse, and I discussed keeping the table, but we decided to let it sell at the auction.

At the time they came from Virginia, Travel could be difficult by boat and diseases could be found in the passengers. Isaac Farnsworth died of cholera. The crew took his body during the night and buried him on the banks of the Missouri River. They gave the family some papers found in his pocket. The family asked about money, but they said there was none. But, he had received a lot of money from selling property in Virginia. The family arrived in Clay County without much money. It was a tough life for a while.

*(Editor's Note: Both Al and I were very interested in learning more about the Arabia when we read "**Steamboating on the Missouri River**" by Glynna Elliott Morse in the February issue of the "MCG Newsletter". "My daughter, Kathleen Bariteau, sent me a couple of papers about the discovery of the sunken Steamboat Malta found in a farm field near Malta Bend, Missouri. The Malta, which had sunk in 1841, is another sunken steamboat discovery of the Hawley family, the finders of the sunken Steamboat Arabia, for which the remains and contents of the Arabia are now housed in the Steamboat Arabia Museum in Kansas City. The Malta sank in 1841, which is a special find because it dates to an earlier period of steamboats carrying cargo for trading with fur trading posts, Indians, and early settlers." Al was able to go to see the Arabia, but I was unable to participate at that time. M. S.)*

FAMILY HISTORY: WHAT TO INCLUDE?

Campbell Craig Barnds

(Editor's Note: I received the following query from Cam Barnds, a long-time member of MCG. Cam used to attend all of our meetings, but, when he became a SAR member, he had a time conflict since his chapter met the third Saturday of each month, as did MCG. However, he has always been a very loyal and active member. At one time we did some research for him but were unable to find his 3 great grandparents. He moved from this area to Fort Worth to be with his family, but he is still on our MCG mailing list. He is working on his family history and wonders what to include. M. S.)

I am working to put together my personal History. I am still blessed with a good memory as to events but Not the dates. I wonder how many details and events to include.

I am a descendent of families from Pennsylvania and 3 Revolutionary Patriots, and I am a member of the SAR. I am still looking for the parents of my great great grandfather, Daniel Barnds. (The name might be spelled Barnes, Barnd, or Barns.) My mother was Swedish, so my genetics are half Scandinavian--Swedish.

I was born in 1933 during the Depression of the 1930s My father died when I was 12. My mother worked at a Business that made steel overhead folding doors. She worked in downtown Kansas City on 17th Street across from the Old School. I learned to drive early because my mother had been in an accident, and she chose not to drive.

At present, I have 11 grandchildren and 11 great grandchildren, and more to come.

I just ordered the Missouri Historical Society Book on the 200 Anniversary of Missouri. I enjoy the history and stories you and Al write! I would appreciate any suggestions you may have.

Campbell Craig Barnds, Fort Worth

WRITING FAMILY HISTORY

Marjorie Slavens

When my mother, Mildred Welty Slavens, began her family history research in the 1970s, she had no idea she would be writing books about her family lines. She knew very little about her ancestors beyond her own grandparents. Her sisters told her she should do this research since she was the oldest, but she had very little information about her ancestors beyond her own grandparents. She certainly did not know she would be producing books on her Welty, Eppright, Kerr, Crawford, and Heape ancestors and a small volume, *Welty Family Letters* She completed three editions of the Welty book, the third having 330 pages, and two editions of the Kerr, Eppright, and Heape books. In addition to these books, she also had created unpublished books on the Cocghnowers, Millers, Meadows, Tefertillers, etc., from her line and the Slavens, Parks, Heslers, Westmeiers, and related families from my father's line.

She first used Family Tree Maker to preserve her data and later began to prepare the books. She published a100 page Welty book with a few pages about the Epprights and another book of about 50 pages about the Kerrs with a few pages about the Heapes in 1981. She typed these books on the manual Royal typewriter my parents gave me for graduation from high school. The third edition of the Welty book had about 330 pages, and she was completing a third edition of the Eppright book shortly before her death, having moved from a manual typewriter to a computer I gave her for her 86th birthday. Her early research was done in libraries, court houses, genealogical societies, cemeteries, etc., and her later research expanded through her use of the Internet.

How much information one includes in such publications depends on the research and the information received. We never finish our genealogical research, but it is important to preserve for future generations the information we have and to continue to research to find new information. We will never retrieve all of the information about our ancestors, but we should preserve what we find so

future generations can have this information as they continue their own research.

Her books had a Table of Contents, a Preface, in which she introduced the subject and acknowledged the people and organizations who had helped her in this research. She included a "Key" or "Organization" of the book to explain the format she used. I indexed all of her books; we encountered a number of books from the 19th and early 20th centuries that were not indexed, and it was difficult at times to find the information about our family members.

"ORGANIZATION OF THE BOOK

This history begins with the first generation in America, Peter Welty, who came to this country in 1727. The first generation of the family is designated by the letter "P". Each succeeding generation is designated by a number. For example, Linda Jean Shockley Donahue is listed as 1-2-1-6-8-4-11-2-P. Linda is the first child (1) of Beverly Jean Slavens Shockley (2), the second child of Mildred Marie Welty Slavens (1), the first child of Edward Alonzo Welty (6), the sixth child of Henry Welty (8), the eighth child of John Welty (4), the fourth child of John Welty, Jr. (11), the eleventh child of John Welty, Sr. (2), the second child of Peter Welty (P). Roman numerals refer to generations of the family, and Peter Welty is the first generation."

The length of articles about family members varies according to the information that could be found. Following are two examples of individual biographies, one which she wrote about her uncle, Walter William Welty, about whom we had very little information, and the second about Mother, which I wrote.

"**VI. Family of Walter William Welty**

Walter William Welty (3-8-4-11-2-P), son of Henry Welty (8-4-11-2-P) and Catharine Mary Eppright, was born September 27, 1875 in Jasper County, Missouri. He was a farmer and rural mail carrier in the Carthage, Missouri area. He married Hattie, a widow with a son named Elmer. Walter Welty died July 14, 1941 near Carthage, Missouri. He was buried at Green Lawn Cemetery, Jasper, Missouri".

"VII. **Family of Mildred Marie Welty**

Mildred Marie Welty (1-6-8-4-11-2-P), daughter of Edward Alonzo Welty (6-8-4-11-2-P) and Hattie Lee Kerr, was born December 2, 1910 in Kansas City, Missouri. She moved to Kansas City, Kansas in 1914 and attended the first three grades at Abbott School. The family then moved to another location, and she attended Hawthorne School. She entered Northwest Junior High, graduating in 1925. She graduated from Kansas City, Kansas High School in 1928 and attended Kansas City, Kansas Junior College for two years in a teacher training course for teachers for the Kansas City, Kansas schools.

On October 12, 1930, she married Ralph Westmeier Slavens, who was born May 28, 1907 at Seymour, Indiana. He was the son of William Howard Slavens and Edna Marie Westmeier of Webb City, Oklahoma. His grandparents were John Reuben Slavens and Laura Martin Hesler of Clinton, Henry County, Missouri and Christian Westmeier and Wilhelmina Gilman of Seymour, Indiana. They were married at her parents' home in Kansas City, Kansas. Her parents; her brother, Edward; her sisters, Virginia, Kathryn and Evelyn; her grandmother, Millie Kerr; his mother, Edna Slavens; and his grandmother, Laura Hesler, attended the wedding. After the wedding, they moved to Asbury, Missouri, but he was soon laid off at the mines because of the depression. Younger employees with less seniority were the first to lose their jobs as the depression intensified. They lived for a while in Oklahoma with his parents and then in Kansas City with her parents while Ralph attended barber college. After the birth of their son, George Everett, they moved to Shidler, Oklahoma, where Ralph operated a barber shop, sold cars and license tags, and was the Justice of the Peace.

The Slavens family endured the same economic problems that were experienced by many young families in Oklahoma during the depression years. In 1939, they moved to Pittsburg, Kansas, where he had a tire repair business. Ralph obtained work for

the National Lead Company on April 1, 1940 for $17.00 a week. He continued to work for this company most of the time until his retirement in 1972.

They moved to Columbus, Kansas in November, 1940 and to Carl Junction, Missouri in December, 1941. He was transferred to Fredericktown, Missouri in 1945, where they lived until the company transferred him to St. Louis Missouri in 1961.

After his retirement, he worked part-time for a while. He liked to travel and to read. He read books about the old west, archaeology, religion and history, and Zane Grey was one of his favorite authors.

Ralph and Mildred Slavens celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1980 at the home of their daughter, Carol and Larry Johns, in Blue Springs, Missouri. They were married for almost 53 years. They were members of the Christian Church, Disciples of Christ and were very active in the Fredericktown Christian Church and the Union Avenue Christian Church in St. Louis, Missouri. As a member of the board of the Fredericktown Christian Church, he was a founder and supervisor of the Orchard Crest Camp which had been donated to the church. He served as president of the Madison County School Board, also was a member of the Fredericktown School Board. Mildred played the organ for the church and was an active member of the Christian Women's Fellowship.

Ralph was a Mason, A.F. & A.M. for 55 years. During the time he lived in Oklahoma he served as Worshipful Master of his lodge and he also was appointed Grand Lecturer of the Oklahoma Grand Lodge. Mildred and Ralph were both members of the Order of Eastern Star. She served as Worthy Matron of Faith Chapter # 334 of Carl Junction, Missouri in 1945, and he served as Worthy Patron of McDonald Chapter # 128 in Fredericktown, Missouri. He was also a member of the Odd Fellows while they lived in Shidler, Oklahoma and served as Noble Grand. Mildred was a member of the Rebekahs there and served as Noble Grand. In Fredericktown, Missouri, she served as Guardian of the Job's Daughters when her daughter, Carol, was Honored Queen of that organization. She is a member of the D.A.R.

Ralph Slavens died of cancer at Jewish Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri on August 14, 1983. He is buried in Oak Grove Cemetery in St. Louis, Missouri.

Mildred Slavens moved to Blue Springs, Missouri in 1990 and to Foxwood Springs Living Center, Raymore, Missouri in August, 1998. She is an active genealogist and has published books on her Welty, Crawford, Kerr, Eppright, and Heape ancestors. She works at libraries in Independence, Missouri and likes to travel to Washington, D. C., Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, and other cities in Missouri to do her research. She has traveled in Mexico, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, and Argentina.

She died of complications following surgery on June 30, 2008 at St. Luke's Hospital in Kansas City, Missouri. She is buried in Floral Hills East Cemetery, Lee's Summit, Missouri."

The family books all included documents, such as wills, marriage licenses, birth certificates where available, and pictures. We had them duplicaated, but we assembled and bound them. Now, we would probably have the books published online, but that option was not available when she published her books.

FAMILY INFORMATION IN THE U.S CENSUS AGRICULTURAL SCHEDULES

Julia Morse

If you have ancestors involved in farming in the U.S. in the years 1850 through 1880, you may be able to access a rich amount of information about their farming activities—and thus, about their day-to-day family life--from a so-called "non-population" schedule of the U.S. Census called the "Agricultural Schedule." Categories of information vary slightly according to the year, but basic information includes the acreage ("improved" and "unimproved"), value of farm implements, numbers of livestock, and harvest amounts.

As an example, I found the record for our ancestor, Cader Mitchell's 1850 farm in Caldwell County, Kentucky. It records the following information:

Improved Acres: 150
Unimproved Acres: 500
Cash value of Farm: $3,500
Value of farming Implements and Machinery: $175
Livestock on June 1, 1850: 5 horses, 1 milch cow (or perhaps it is a 6?), 4 working oxen, 10 other cattle, 18 sheep, 180 swine; value of livestock estimated at $900.
Produce harvested in the year ending June 1, 1850: 40 bushels of wheat; 1,000 bushels of Indian corn; 100 bushels of oats; 30 pounds of rice; 3,500 pounds of tobacco; 60 pounds of wool; 10 bushels of beans; 150 bushels of potatoes; 300 pounds of butter; 300 pounds of flax (not flaxseed); 90 pounds of beeswax and honey; $70 in handmade manufactured product; and $130 value of slaughtered animal.

We can compare these numbers with their neighbors. The acreage of the Cader Mitchell farm was comparable to their neighbors', on the higher end, but similar to several neighbors, and not the largest. However, we find that the Mitchell family was the top hog producer, raising two to three times as many hogs as neighboring farms, who generally had between 2 and 100 hogs, compared to the Mitchell's 180. This suggests an emphasis toward this line of enterprise. They likewise far exceeded their neighbors in Irish potato production. They were the second highest butter producer in the neighborhood--about twice the amount of the average family—which leads us to wonder if we have misinterpreted the handwritten "1" milch cow, which might have perhaps been a failed "6" on the part of the recorder (or else they had sold off some cows prior to the June 1 enumeration). The Mitchell family was in line with the highest of their tobacco-producing neighbors, and they produced about the same amount of wheat and Indian corn as their neighbors (on the medium high side, but not the highest). ("Indian corn" is the only type of corn listed on the 1850 census form.) Unlike their nearest neighbors, they did not grow sweet potatoes (or, if they did, the crop failed).

As this farm was in a slave state, I also checked the slave schedule for an idea of how much of the farm was worked by enslaved persons. A family story suggests that, in 1840, when Cader's wife, Martha Ann Nichols Mitchell died, leaving a household of children, relatives helped teach the girls how to supervise household slaves. Great Aunt Quincy recorded a family story dating to 1845, when "some of the older members of the family and the slaves arose early enough to see the caravan" of a circus pass along the road. After some begging, the younger children in the household were allowed to go into town to see the circus "in the care of faithful old Aunt Sylvia and her husband." We know that Aunt Sylvia, a household slave, and "her children" had been dear enough to the family to be buried in the family cemetery. Another family story recorded by Great Aunt Quincy mentions "the Mitchell slaves" being occasionally visited by an intelligent mixed-race enslaved neighbor named Emma Hunter. (1) This was remembered from the childhood of Great Aunt Quincy's mother, born in 1847 and before one of the Mitchell girls (named in the story) was married in 1855. So, by this account, there were some "Mitchell slaves" in the early 1850's. However, as far as I could find in the 1850 slave schedule, there were only three enslaved persons listed for the Cader Mitchell family in 1850: One 23-year old female, a 2-year-old boy, and 3-month-old infant girl. We presume that Aunt Sylvia had since been buried in the family cemetery. We will dig further, (given the seeming discrepancy with the family stories), but these demographics seem to indicate that the family did not depend on slaves for the bulk of the farm labor, unless hired out from neighboring slaves. The 1850 population census records three adult Mitchell sons in addition to Cader Mitchell farming at home, plus a younger son (13-year-old George Washington Mitchell, our ancestor), and three daughters. A 20-year-old "farmer" named James M. Lang, not known to be a family member, was also in the household; we presume he helped with the farm as a hired hand.

All-in-all, compared with the agricultural situation and production of their neighbors, the Cader Mitchell family seemed hard-working and comfortably successful. This conclusion seems in line with Emma Hunter's stories of the fine silk

dresses worn by two teenage Mitchell girls at a local gathering. (1)

Professional genealogist Lissa Lisson (2) suggests additional uses for the information in the agricultural schedule. If your family farm has listings in multiple years, you can compare the values between different decades to see if the farm output has improved over time. This can be particularly useful if you would like to see how the family farm might have been affected by the Civil War or events in your family. (In the case of Cader Mitchell he had died in 1858, so improvement is harder to track, though could be further scrutinized through estate records and his descendant's farm records.)

You can use the agricultural information (such as acreage amounts and neighbors in the listing) along with the population census of the same year, estate data, etc., to help confirm that you have matched your ancestor to the correct family listing in the population census. The agricultural census could also be helpful to confirm when the accompanying population census record has illegibility in the name.

Likely one of the reasons that the agricultural schedules are not as widely used by family historians is that digitized images are still sporadically available and are usually not indexed by searchable databases. Ancestry.com is said to provide access to the images and provide some indexing, though I could not confirm this. For free access, you have to do a little sleuthing to determine digitized access. Below I have provided links for states I was able to find. We will also provide these links through our MCG website: https://mcgenealogists.org/2020/03/01/favorite-free-research-tools/
For some states, you may have to visit a historical library or genealogical center to access the records on microfilm.

The good news for MCG readers is that Missouri is one of the states with excellent access to their Agricultural Schedule images! The Missouri Secretary of State Archives provides PDF links to the years 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880: https://www.sos.mo.gov/records/archives/census/pages/agsup
These are not indexed. (Side note: While you are there, you might see if there are tax lists or state censuses for your Missouri ancestor as well: https://s1.sos.mo.gov/records/archives/archivesdb/census/Default.aspx.)

Some of the Pennsylvania Census Agricultural Schedules appear to be available at: http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/agriculture/census/index.html.

Duke University houses Agricultural Census Schedules at:

https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/censusscheduless for the following States: Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wyoming. The Kentucky Agricultural Census records are also available and indexed name at FamilySearch.org. This makes it quicker to search out possible family names from within Kentucky, even if you are unsure of the county or township. Access is free, but you have to register for a free login. Direct link to the United States, Kentucky, Agricultural Schedules, 1850 – 1880 is United States, Kentucky, Agricultural Schedules, 1850-1880 • FamilySearch. Or, from the menu, select Search > Records. Near the bottom left, use the "Find a Collection" tool by typing in the word "Agricultural." Once at the collection page, type in the family name and county of interest to help you find the page image of interest.

Sources: (1) Quincy Mitchell, "History of Cato Mitchell and Descendants," manuscript, January, 1941.
(2) Lisa Lisson, "Did My Ancestor's Farm Prosper or Fail?," Legacy Family Tree, 8 Jul 2015, https://news.legacyfamilytree.com/legacy_news/2015/07/using-the-agricultural-schedules-in-your-genealogy-research.html, accessed 24 May 2022.

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